

LAYSAN ISLAND'S STORY OF BLOOD

Japanese Laborers Are Shot Down By Whites.

TWO ARE KILLED AND THREE ARE WOUNDED

Bark Ceylon Brings All Concerned—Captain Spencer Is Charged With Murder.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

War has been declared, waged and ended on Laysan Island.

Conquerors and vanquished, both, arrived in port yesterday afternoon on the bark Ceylon—except the dead.

The dead, Japanese, leaders of the rebels, repose in lonely graves on the isolated isle.

Four against forty—those were the odds, four white men fighting desperately against forty infuriated Japanese. And the white men conquered.

It was on the evening of Saturday, August 11th, just three days after the bark Ceylon from Honolulu had arrived there with stores, that the insurrection took place.

MURDER THEIR PLAN.

The forty Japanese rose in a body, determined to annihilate all the white people on the island and run things to suit themselves. Captain Spencer, over seventy years of age, took warning in time. Bidding his wife to remain in safety in their house, the brave old man called his son and Captain Spilner, late of the Honolulu mounted patrol and the engineer, Luhrs by name around him and together they went out to talk to the mob which had gathered between the white men's house and the Japanese quarters.

Captain Spencer wanted to know what the trouble was, why it was that the Japanese were dissatisfied and why they gathered thus threateningly.

The leaders of the mob answered defiantly, cursing the aged captain and his friends and shouting something to the effect that they were free American citizens and wouldn't work any more on the island but would behave there after as best suited themselves. They threatened the white men's lives. They were carrying flags and waving them excitedly and were armed with knives, clubs, stones and cutlasses made of hoop-iron sharpened.

DEFENDING THEIR LIVES

They made a movement towards the platform upon which Captain Spencer and his friends stood. The white men whipped out their revolvers. Old Captain Spencer held the white men. He raised a six-shooter in either hand. "The first man who steps upon this platform shall die!" shouted Captain Spencer.

"Shoot away!" cried the mob and at a signal from the leader, charged all together for the platform. Though they moved quickly, Captain Spencer's trigger fingers moved quicker. Eight times his revolvers spoke and they spoke to the point. Pistols in hands of the other white men also had something to say.

TWO ARE KILLED.

Two of the Japanese dropped dead. They were the foremost in the charge and were the leaders of the rebellion. Three others fell helpless, sorely wounded. It was night time when the fighting occurred, about 8 o'clock in the evening. Had it been by daylight more Japanese must have been killed for then would the aim of the defenders have been more effective.

This business-like handling of the fire-arms averted the Japanese and after that it was not such a difficult matter to round them up and put them all aboard the bark Ceylon where Captain Willer took charge of them, thirty-eight in all, and put them below between decks and placed them under guard.

The foregoing is the story gathered last night from the white men.

RESULT OF CONSPIRACY.

When the Ceylon left Honolulu not long ago with stores for Laysan Island, she carried ten Japanese to be added to the laboring force on the island. According to all accounts it was these last Japanese who started all the trouble. They are supposed to have hatched a conspiracy. One of the men, particularly, is known to be a troublesome character and it was he who urged the others to rise up against the white men. This leader told the other Japanese all kinds of fanciful tales about their rights, impressing upon them the idea that since Hawaii had become a Territory of the United States and Laysan Island belonged to the Hawaiian Islands, they were all American citizens and were free of all engagements which they might have made to work guano on Laysan Island. Capt. Willer, master of the bark Ceylon,

was firmly convinced that this was the cause of the insurrection on the island.

CAPTAIN SPENCER'S STORY.

When interviewed outside the harbor, aboard the Ceylon yesterday by an Advertiser reporter, Captain Joe Spencer, "King of Laysan Island," had the following to say:

"Three days after we arrived at Laysan on the Ceylon, the luna of the Japanese, Tanaka by name, came to my house and told me that the Japanese were going to 'pull down the house and make us all sore.' I saw there was trouble coming and prepared myself on the defensive. I don't know whether Tanaka was siding with the Japanese or with our people. I didn't trust him much but just the same he warned me.

"This was on Saturday, August 11th, and that night about 8 o'clock, the Japanese having collected in a mob, flags flying, armed with cutlasses and one thing and another we went to the platform about halfway between our house and the Japanese quarters to pacify them if possible. My son was with me and so was Captain Spilner and Luhrs, the engineer. We were armed with revolvers—six shooters. I had two weapons, one in either hand. The Japanese dared us to come out and fight them and made various threats about doing us up. I shouted out that the first man who stepped on the platform would be killed. 'Shoot away!' they cried and with that the whole mob charged us, shouting the while like fiends, cursing us and threatening our lives.

THEN I BLAZED AWAY.

"The first two Japanese to reach the platform were the leaders, those who had had the most to say and who had made the threats against our lives. Then I blazed away. Our lives were in danger. The infuriated Japanese were evidently intent upon murdering us all. If they succeeded in killing us what would have become of my wife. Might they not have killed her also? Realizing the situation I was determined to fight to the last. I thought it very probable that I would be killed. I took as careful aim as possible in the darkness and fired eight shots, one right after the other. Two Japanese were killed and three wounded. The dead were buried on Laysan Island, the wounded, who are getting well now, we brought along with us between decks with the rest of the Japanese. There are only two men remaining on the island now, my son and Luhrs, the engineer. A man must defend his life. We had no one to look to except ourselves. We were the only law and government on the island and we defended ourselves. I acted just as I would act anywhere else. I defended my life and the life of my wife when they were threatened."

Captain Willer of the bark Ceylon, his wife and little son, the officers and crew of the Ceylon were all aboard the vessel at the time of the trouble. The only other white man ashore besides Captain Spencer, his son, Captain Spilner and the engineer was the carpenter, too old and feeble to render any assistance. Mrs. Spencer, although she had been told by her husband to stay within in doors when the trouble was anticipated, was so anxious to know how things were progressing that she crept out and moved along in a stooping position through the tall grass towards the scene of trouble. When the shots were fired her anxiety as to the safety of her husband was naturally very great and she lay in hiding in the grass all of a tremble waiting for definite news of the outcome of the struggle.

JAPANESE MADE PRISONERS.

After the shooting occurred the Japanese left the white men in peace, being thoroughly frightened at the death of two of their comrades and the wounding of three others. The next day, armed with revolvers, the white men rounded up the Japanese and took them aboard the Ceylon. Captain Spencer thought it best to get to Honolulu as soon as possible and inasmuch as there were no laborers to load the Ceylon, Captain Willer was naturally perfectly willing to come home. As the Japanese were rounded up they were taken aboard the bark. Once aboard the vessel Captain Willer, being master of the vessel, took charge of the prisoners. He stood at the gangway with a drawn revolver and made each Japanese as he came aboard deliver up his weapons. Knives, cutlasses and clubs were in this way taken from the prisoners and stowed away in the cabin and brought to Honolulu. The thirty-eight prisoners, including the three wounded, were put below between

decks and kept there under guard. They were closely watched and none of them were allowed on deck during the night time and only a certain number at a time were permitted to come up out of the hold during the day. They were well treated on the passage from Laysan and the three wounded were well taken care of. The Ceylon sailed from Laysan on the 16th of August and nothing of particular interest occurred on the voyage to port. The prisoners created no trouble on board, indeed they didn't have a chance to. There were no ladders allowed during the night into the between-decks nor were any ropes left hanging in the hold. The passage was a calm one and no water was taken aboard so that the prisoners below were comfortable and not troubled by any inclemency of the weather or anything else. The Ceylon took on just enough ballast at Laysan to bring her here.

POLICE GO ABOARD.

About midday yesterday the Ceylon was off port, lying to with just her jibs and topsails on her. As soon as Captain Willer could communicate with Captain Brokaw of the tug Fearless, he sent a communication ashore to the vessel's agents stating what had occurred and asking that the police be notified and that a squad of policemen be sent out to the bark. The tug Fearless waited ready at the naval wharf for the coming of the police. Shortly after 4 o'clock the patrol wagon dashed onto the wharf and four policemen jumped out and went aboard the Fearless. The representative of H. Hackfeld & Co., agents for the Ceylon, and Dr. Averdam, manager of the Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company, also boarded the tug, as did also an Advertiser reporter. The Fearless picked up the pilot on the way out. It took very little time for the smart tugboat to reach the Ceylon which was lying only a little way outside the mouth of the harbor. When within about a hundred yards of the bark the pilot boat was brought alongside the tug and Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, the four policemen, the agents and the Advertiser reporter jumped in and were pulled off to the starboard side of the Ceylon where a starboard ladder hung over the side. Hurry they scrambled aboard for at just that time it was not known exactly what had been going on and to what extent the police were needed.

A CONFUSION OF TONGUES.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth wore a dangerous looking shooting machine strapped on his left hip and on the belts of the four stalwart native policemen glistened many highly polished handcuffs. A strange confusion reigned aboard for the first few moments after the police were over the side. Chillingworth darted round trying to get in a few words what the trouble was. Somebody pointed down the hatchway where the cowering Japanese were prisoners, saying: "There are the murderers!"

"Whom did they murder? Was it a white man? Is the body aboard? Which of them did the killing or was it all of them?" were some of the questions fired at the little company which gathered at the side to meet the police, the agents and reporter.

"Well! they didn't exactly murder anybody," was the answer, "but they did their level best to kill all the white people on the island."

Then Captain Spencer was questioned and it was learned that they were Japanese who were killed and that the white men had done their killing in defending themselves. Everybody concerned in the matter was aboard except the two Japanese left dead on Laysan Island and the engineer and Captain Spencer's son who had remained on the island.

Chillingworth continued to question Captain Spencer.

The whole forty of them rose up, refused to work, threatened our lives, made a rush at us to kill us evidently, as they were armed, while we were trying to pacify them," said Captain Spencer. "We fired on them after warning them that we would use our weapons. I shot eight times. Two were killed and three were wounded. It was a matter of life and death and we had our lives to defend."

YOU ARE UNDER ARREST.

Captain Spilner was also questioned. He said that he had done some shooting, as well as Captain Spencer; he didn't know whether he had killed anybody or not. "Captain Spencer and you, Captain Spilner," said Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, "will please consider yourselves in my custody—you are under arrest." It is understood that after Captain Spilner denied having had anything to do with the shooting. The prisoners below were examined and found to be in good condition, having, apparently, been well cared for on the voyage. The three wounded were not in a serious plight. Mrs. Spencer and Mrs. Willer sat aft and viewed the proceedings with anxious interest. Mrs. Spencer doesn't want to go back to Laysan Island. She says she's had enough of it. She is a brave woman but expected that her husband would be surely killed in the tussle with the Japanese. The memory of that awful night still haunts her, and even old Captain Spencer's voice shook with suppressed excitement when he related the stirring experiences of the night of August 11th.

The Ceylon was towed inside the harbor by the Fearless and was anchored in the stream near the lighthouse. Chillingworth then left her in charge of four policemen with orders to allow nobody ashore or aboard.

JAPANESE EXAMINED.

Later in the evening some of the Japanese prisoners were brought ashore to the police station and examined. They allege they had no idea of creating any disturbance whatever, and that at no time did they threaten the lives of the white men. Their story is that they were suffering for want of rice and water, and that several times they sent to Captain Spencer for these necessities. Each time they were refused, they say. They sent Tanaka,

their luna, for the food and drink six successive times, according to their account. At last, driven to desperation, they were on their way to Captain Spencer's house in a body to ask for relief when, so their story goes, they were met on the platform by the white men with guns and were fired upon. Two of their number being killed and three wounded. They became frightened then and ran away.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Last night, after the examination of the Japanese at the police station, High Sheriff A. M. Brown issued a warrant for the arrest of Captain Spencer on a charge of murder in the first degree. Officer Hanrahan went aboard to serve the warrant. The thirty-five Japanese rioters were then taken ashore, where they were looked after. None of them are under arrest. Mrs. Spencer is much agitated over the unexpected turn affairs have taken. She can't realize that her husband should be arrested on a charge of murder for defending his life and her life against the fury of a mob of forty men. "Four men fighting forty," says Captain Willer of the Ceylon, "and Captain Spencer standing up there on the platform at the head of the little company of four men, defending the lives of all like a man. I tell you, Captain Spencer's all right."

CAPTAIN SPENCER.

Captain Spencer is a skipper with an experience of fifty years at sea. He is over seventy years of age. He is an old kamaaina, here and well known both in these islands and on the Coast. He has passed through many adventures, but declares he has never met anything like facing the forty Japanese armed as they were with improvised cutlasses and knives.

Tanaka, the luna of the Japanese, when questioned aboard the Ceylon by Chillingworth, first admitted and then denied that he had told Captain Spencer that the Japanese intended to attack him.

Spilner, formerly captain of the mounted patrol in Honolulu, is no longer under arrest, Captain Spencer now being the only prisoner.

It is probable that the schooner Aloha has, by this time, arrived at Laysan Island. She took down ten Japanese to help load the Ceylon. The Aloha will find only the two white men on the island. She will probably load guano before returning here. The Laysan Island business is controlled by the Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company, H. Hackfeld & Co., agents. Captain Spencer looked after the business on the island. He has been there off and on for several years and has never before had any trouble with the Japanese. On the night after the shooting, none of the white people went to bed, but stayed up armed and ready, fully expecting another attack by the Japanese.

SAY HE WANTED TO RULE.

It is said by some of the crew of the Ceylon that the Japanese supposed to be the cause of all the trouble went to Laysan Island with the idea of getting possession, and that he began to work among the laborers to this end immediately on his arrival. He was one of the number who went down last trip on the Ceylon, and was one of the two killed in the attack on the white men.

A police officer staid aboard the Ceylon all night in charge of Captain Spencer. This morning Captain Spencer will be brought ashore. Mrs. Spencer is violently ill owing to the shock. The captain, however, is calm, and only worries for his wife. He declares his innocence of any wrong doing and is willing to let matters straighten themselves out.

JAPS DECLARE INNOCENCE.

The above story was gathered almost entirely from the white men aboard the Ceylon; it was impossible to get anything out of the Japanese aboard ship. At an early hour this morning it was learned at the police station that the Japanese upon examination declared their innocence of rioting or other wrong doing, and said that they were simply imploring the white men for food and drink when they were shot down in cold blood. It was rumored that their various allegations bore out this testimony. They seemed perfectly at ease last night, and confident that all would be well with them. They were being well looked after and were plentifully supplied with food.

The Ceylon is the vessel which brought the crew of the wrecked bark McNear back from Laysan Island. The wreck of the McNear has drifted from Dowsett Reef to Laysan Island. Captain Johnson, formerly master of the Ceylon, is in the city at the present time.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Captain Joseph Spencer was arraigned in the Police Court Saturday morning, charged with murder in the first degree. The preliminary trial takes place to-morrow morning at 9:30. Japanese Consul Miki Saito contemplates some action in behalf of the thirty-eight Japanese laborers from Laysan Island. He will wait and hear the case to-morrow before proceeding.

SUIT TO QUIET TITLE.

Wahiawa Sugar Company Against Waiakua Agriculturists.

The Wahiawa Sugar Company by its attorneys, Kinney, Ballou & McClannahan, has filed complaint against the Waiakua Agricultural Company in an action to quiet title to land. The plaintiff company alleges that it is in possession of and is the owner of an estate for years in and to the Ahupuaa of Paalaa, otherwise known as Halemanu, being the land granted to Victoria Kamahele, and also that land situated at Kahikawai, the same being the land granted to Kaunohani, all of the land being and situated in the district of Waiakua, Island of Oahu. The defendant claims an estate or interest in and to said property adversely to the said Wahiawa Sugar Co., Ltd., and said defendant is a necessary party to a complete determination and settlement of the questions involved in determining the ownership of said property and the rights of the said plaintiff in the premises. Therefore plaintiff prays that the defendant may be summoned to appear and answer the complaint and required to set out any adverse claim that it may have in or to the said property or any part thereof, and that the title to the said property may be quieted and plaintiff's interest and estate in the same may be confirmed, and for costs.

ITS AND BRUISES HEALED QUICKLY.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm applied to a cut, bruise, burn, scald or like injury will instantly allay the pain and will heal the parts in less time than any other treatment. Unless the injury is very severe it will not leave a mark. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism, sprains, swellings, lameness. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., general agents, Hawaii Territory.

HILO GETS CONVENTION

Arrangements are Made
Yesterday.

KINAU LEAVES ON 18TH

Fifth District Elected Delegates on
Saturday and Endorsed Parker
and Wilcox.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The Republican Territorial Convention will be held at Hilo. This was decided yesterday at a meeting of the Executive Committee which is composed of George W. Smith, Enoch Johnson, J. A. Hughes, C. L. Crabbe and A. V. Gear. The convention will open on September 20 and will close on September 21 if possible. Arrangements have been made for the Kinau's leaving on September 18 at noon and the vessel will pick up the Maui delegates and the Hawaii delegates living on the windward side of Hawaii. Hilo has raised \$1500 and promises liberal entertainment.

The Kinau is expected to leave Hilo on the return journey on September 22. A half rate for the round trip has been given by the Wilder Steamship Company and delegates must apply to Secretary Hendry of the Territorial Committee for application blanks.

The Fifth Representative District on Saturday morning selected the following Republicans to represent it at the Territorial Convention to be held on the 20th instant:

First Precinct, Kaneohe—Frank Pahia and John McKeague.

Second Precinct, Koolauloa—George Weight.

Third Precinct, Waiakua—W. W. Goodale and Andrew Cox.

Fourth Precinct, Waiakua—Moses Mahelona and Judge Kekahuna.

Fifth and Sixth Precinct, Ewa—G. F. Renton, L. L. McCandless and Judge Hookano.

Seventh Precinct, Kailua—James L. Holt and H. R. Hitchcock.

Eighth Precinct, Honolulu—W. C. Achi and C. F. Peterson.

Ninth Precinct, Honolulu—George R. Carter and W. J. Coelho.

Tenth Precinct, Honolulu—J. L. Kaukoku and Enoch Johnson.

At the same meeting a resolution was passed in which the Fifth District set its seal of approval upon the choice of Hon. Samuel Parker as Republican nominee for delegate to Congress from the Hawaiian Islands.

No word having been received from the Executive Committee of the Territorial Central Committee as to where the convention was to be held, Fred Waterhouse moved to proceed to the election of delegates to the Territorial convention. Carried.

W. C. Achi moved that two delegates be selected from each precinct with the exception of Ewa which should have three, and Koolauloa, one, giving the district eighteen delegates.

Jas. L. Holt moved to amend by giving the six country precincts one delegate each, two delegates from each city precinct and four delegates at large. Stewart seconded the amendment. Laukea favored giving each precinct one delegate and appointing eight at large.

Frank Archer was opposed to Laukea's method. Laukea's motion was voted down. Holt withdrew his amendment to Achi's motion which was ultimately carried.

T. McCants Stewart moved that a committee of conference be appointed to ascertain the time and place for making nominations for senators. The chair ruled the mover out of order as the question was not in order. A motion that the committee proceed with the nominations of delegates to the convention was carried, and a recess given for the members present to talk over the situation. After recess the nominations as above were made and upon motion of Mr. Stewart a committee of three was appointed to confer with the committee from the Fourth District to agree upon the time and place for nominating candidates for senators, and also for the public meeting which is to be held on the evening of the day the nominations are made. T. McCants Stewart, L. L. McCandless and Curtis Laukea were appointed by the chair.

A resolution was offered that the delegates be instructed to cast their votes for Sam Parker as Congressional Delegate. Mr. McCandless took the floor in opposition to the resolution, believing the delegates should be given latitude in the selection of whatever candidate was to be named.

The following substitute was offered by Mr. Stewart and carried.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Committee that Hon. Samuel Parker would make a very strong candidate for Congress, and that Hon. W. L. Wilcox of Oahu is an available candidate and would make a very good candidate.

In support of the resolution Mr. Stewart said that he did not believe in instructing delegates to vote one way or another, but thought it perfectly right for them to express their views.

Mr. McCabe moved that it was not the proper time for holding a Territorial convention in Hilo. The motion carried.

Mr. Stewart moved the District Committee secure rooms for campaign purposes. Carried. At 11:15 the committee adjourned.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

LIGHT Housekeeper's Dining Outfit, \$14.85.

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING

ARTICLES:

- 6 Dinner Plates.
- 6 Soup Plates.
- 6 Soup Plates.
- 6 Tea Plates.
- 6 Cups and Saucers.
- 6 Dessert Dishes.
- 2 Vegetable Dishes.
- 1 Sugar Bowl.
- 1 Tea Pot.
- 1 Gravy Bowl.
- 1 Sugar Bowl.
- 1 Butter Dish.
- 1 Spoon Holder.
- 1 Milk Jug.
- 6 Fruit Plates.
- 1 Fruit Dish.
- 1 Water Jug.
- 6 Water Glasses.
- 6 Salt Cellars.
- 6 Pepper Shakers.
- 1 Vinegar Bottle.
- 1 Oil Bottle.
- 1 Mustard Pot.
- 6 Knives.
- 6 Forks.
- 6 Soup Spoons.
- 6 Tea Spoons.

LIGHT Housekeeper's Kitchen Outfit, \$18.10.

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING

ARTICLES:

- 1 Wicksless Blue Flame Oil Stove.
- 1 Soup Pot (Granite Iron).
- 2 Sauce Pans (Granite Iron).
- 1 Coffee Pot (Granite Iron).
- 1 Cake Turner.
- 1 Strainer.
- 1 Egg Beater.
- 1 Large Fork.
- 1 Large Spoon.
- 2 Large Knives.
- 2 Vegetable Pans.
- 1 Dish Pan.
- 1 Oil Can.
- 1 Funnel.
- 1 Can Opener.
- 1 Teakettle.
- 1 Dipper.
- 1 Meat Fall.
- 1 Tea Container.
- 1 Coffee Container.
- 1 Toaster.

See the above outfits in our large front window.

W. W. DIMOND & CO., LTD
KING STREET.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE FLOW-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE

BLOOD from all impurities from

whatever cause arising.

For Scoury, Scurry, Eczema, Skin and

Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and

Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and

permanent cure. It

Cures Sores on the Neck.

Cures Sores on the Legs.

Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the

Face.

Cures Scurry.

Cures Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all impure matter.

From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheu-

matic pains in the joints.

It removes the cause from the Blood

and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste,

and warranted free from anything inju-

rious to the most delicate constitution of

either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers

to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WON-

DERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles,

25 and 50 cents, and in cases containing six

times the quantity, the sufficient to effect

a permanent cure in the great majority

of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEM-

ISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VEND-

ERS throughout the world. Proprietors,

THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNT-

IES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, Eng-

land. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

LARK'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's

Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that

they get the genuine article. Worthless

imitations and substitutes are sometimes

passed off by unprincipled vendors. The

words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties

Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are

engraved on the Government stamp, and

"Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture"

blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH

NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.

The Waiakua Agricultural Co., Ltd

THE WORLD'S CAPITAL

Bright Gossip From the Londoners.

CONSUL HAY IS ADMIRER

Possibility of Mrs. Maybrick's Pardon--Sousa's Success in Europe.

LONDON, September 1.—Pending the discovery of the diplomatists as to how to beat wash their hands of the Chinese embarrassment, public interest is momentarily diverted to the nation's private affairs, and the wearisome war in South Africa, the outbreak of the bubonic plague in Glasgow, the widespread disturbances and dissatisfaction in the railway circles and the dissolution of Parliament are all receiving much attention. It is considered evident from the speech of the Right Hon. William St. John Broderick, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, made on Wednesday, that the government considers the end of the war close enough to the horizon to justify looking beyond it and preparing for a general election. Therefore, an authoritative pronouncement on the subject of the dissolution of Parliament is expected at an early date. Whether Mr. Broderick's anticipation that Lord Roberts' present movement will have a decisive bearing upon the length of the war is justified or not, remains for the present a matter of conjecture; but there is no mistaking the intention of the government to utilize only any appreciable military success and ride into office again on the back of "Bobs," who, it is expected, if all goes well, will be able to return in October and take up the duties of commander-in-chief and, incidentally, to aid in the election.

Lord Roberts' emphatic commendation of General Buller's strategy at Mafeking looks suspiciously like a desire to restore public confidence preparatory to the devolution of the future conduct of the campaign upon the shoulders upon which it originally rested. In connection with the ultimate settlement of Transvaal matters, recent arrivals from South Africa think it possible that the services of United States Consul Adelbert Hay might be advantageously utilized. "Young Hay has managed to please both the Boers and the English," said Louis De Villiers, a kinsman of the Cape Colony Chief Justice, who has lately arrived, to a representative of the Associated Press. "When Hay arrived at Pretoria public opinion had been made difficult for him by stories of his English sympathies. The Boer feeling was so intense that statements that Hay was no better than an English spy were readily believed, but he behaved with such quiet and good sense that he speedily got the respect of the Boer official class, while he did not part with his original opinion that the Britons, in the main, were right in the war. An American lady of the keenest Boer sympathies, added to Mr. Hay's first perplexities by making a regular campaign to win him to the Boer side. Failing in this, she gossiped freely of his alleged pro-Boer purposes; but he outlived all this, was helpful to the British prisoners and lately, under British supremacy, has interposed more than once in the interest of the Boers."

A tangible result of the recent visit to Mrs. Florence Maybrick at Aylesbury prison of Dr. Clark Bell of New York, the prisoner's counsel, and a representative of the Associated Press, was the discovery of a hitherto unknown letter from the late Baron Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, to Mrs. Maybrick reaffirming his belief in her client's innocence and vigorously declaring his conviction that she had been unfairly condemned. This letter has since been made the basis for a new memorial praying for Mrs. Maybrick's release and so strong is Mrs. Bell's belief in the force of this document that a copy of it has been sent personally to Sir Matthew White Ridley, the secretary of state for the home department, at his summer home in Northumberland, accompanied by the request that he give it his earliest consideration. Dr. Bell started for the continent today, more than satisfied with the effects of his visit to England. He has not only succeeded in seeing his client for the first time since her incarceration but has since secured for Mrs. Maybrick an interview with her mother (Baroness de Rouques). The discovery of the Russell letter is regarded as important, not because many people doubted his sincerity but because it is couched in such terms as to preclude any question of his belief that she was unfairly tried. Mrs. Maybrick's friends say Dr. Clark Bell feels the mysterious influence of opposition somewhere, which hinders a successful result. The late Mr. Maybrick evidently felt this when he declared the case had reached the end of diplomacy and subsequent ambassadors also met it. But, many recent evidences of leniency towards the prisoner incline her friends to believe that her incarceration will not be prolonged.

The outflow of home bound Americans this week is limited by the capacity of the St. Louis and Etruria. The former takes an interesting list of passengers, including Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh, Justice Gray, Dr. Schraday, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Elkin, of Philadelphia, and Sousa's band, which has just completed a continental tour. Sousa has been in London this week, but resisted the temptation to play in England as he expects to return here next season when he will probably appear at the Glasgow International exposition. "The band," said Sousa, "seemed quite as popular at Frankfurt, Cologne and Berlin as at Paris. American music is always most welcome. Though my interpretations of Wagner were enthusiastically received in Germany, a brass band to accompany a violin solo is an unknown thing in Europe, where attempts to use military bands to play concert music are not always pleasing. Such an instrument as the saxophone is unknown in Germany and the vast number of records which secure the violin effect of the band are an innovation which surprised many."

Nearly every continental city has presented Sousa with a civic flag, and Frankfurt sent a delegation to London, Thursday, to personally present him with a magnificent banner from that municipality. The autumn theatrical season has already opened under more hopeful auspices. The rival Nell Gwynnes are at-

tracting big houses and the critics are already wondering how soon "Nell" will appear in the vaudeville and music halls.

"The Casino Girl," continues to perform so well enough at the Shaftesbury, in spite of Mabel Gilman's hasty withdrawal from her part, which is cleverly filled by Maria George. But, having disposed of the orchestral leader and star during the brief period of M. Lederer's absence, the future action of M. Lederer are awaited with some interest by the members of the company.

The rehearsals of J. M. Barrie's new play, "The Wedding Guest," which Arthur Bourchier will soon produce at the Garrick are already under way. As this is the first serious drama Mr. Barrie has attempted, the production is awaited with much interest.

Edna May having decided against going to Berlin, leaves today for Paris, where she is engaged to appear at the Folies Bergere next week.

Martin Harvey, who is searching for a plot for his reopening in the autumn. An official communication has been received from Dover concerning the use of that port by the new line of transatlantic mail steamers, to be built and owned in the United States and called the "Atlantic Shipping Company."

This company has been formed for the purpose of running weekly steamers between New York and England and the continent and, it is stated, is to be subsidized by the United States for carrying mails.

The first port for these liners on this side of the Atlantic will be Berehaven, on the extreme southwest of Ireland, at the entrance of Bantry Bay. This is a naval station for the British fleet and is defended by forts erected on an island and on the mainland. It contains all the necessities, including depth of water, for such a port.

Among the bills passed by Parliament last session was one enabling a railway to be constructed from the pier in Berehaven Harbor almost in a straight line to Rosslare on the east coast, where the Great Western Railway of England is now establishing a line of fast mail steamers to do the fifty-seven miles passage to Fishguard, Wales, in two and three-quarters hours.

The effect of this arrangement will be that a special train leaving Berehaven with mails and passengers will be at Paddington in less than thirteen hours. This, as compared with the Queensland route, is a clear gain of over eight hours in time, as Berehaven is six hours west of Queenstown. On the many occasions of stormy weather, when mail steamers can't get into Queenstown and must proceed to Liverpool, the gain will be increased, as Berehaven Harbor is available in all weathers. It has two entrances, perfectly sheltered, with forty to fifty fathoms of water.

The steamers of this new line, after leaving Berehaven will call at Havre and thence come on to Dover, subsequently proceeding to Funching. The steamers are to be constructed to maintain an average speed of twenty-five knots across the Atlantic, a United States subsidy being conditional on this speed.

Protest From Hawaii.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The first protest from Hawaii to the Board of United States General Appraisers arrived in this city today. The protest is from a firm of Honolulu brokers, Hind, Ralph & Co. The merchandise in question is some tea which was entered just before the act extending the United States customs laws over Hawaii went into effect. The tea was by accident carried on to San Francisco, and when the steamer got back to Honolulu the Collector assessed state duty.

The importers claim that under the circumstances the American duty should not be levied.

LETTER LIST.

Uncalled for letters up to September 9, 1900.

LADIES.

Andrews, Mrs Geo
Barrett, Mrs
Blake, Mrs C
Brown, Mrs C K
Carrie, Miss Alice
Crowley, Mrs J C
Davis, Mrs Harry C
Ellis, Miss Victoria C
Fauburn, Miss Beattie
Gibson, Mrs T E
Higgins, Mrs
Hull, Mrs M A
Hunt, Miss
Hiram, Miss Eliza
Johnson, Mrs Clara B
Johnson, Mrs T A
Kingen, Mrs
Kobby, Miss Ann
Kowby, Miss Mary
Lazarus, Mrs K
Long, Mrs A
Lazarus, Mrs J
Mills, Mrs S
Zachariah
May, Mrs
May, Miss N S
Nelson, Mrs
Olsen, Mrs C B
Pomroy, Mrs E H
Rowan, Mrs E
Smith, Mrs A H
Stephen
Christina
Samson, Miss
Spencer Mrs L
Stillman, Mrs Katharine
Stillman, Mrs H M
A C
Wilder, Mrs
Worrick, Mrs
Mary
Whitney, Miss
Marion (2)
Yardley, Mrs J W (3)
Sinclair, Mrs Archie

PACKAGES.

HE OWES HIS LIFE TO THE FORETHOUGHT OF A COMPANION.

While on a camping trip in Webster county, Mr. S. I. Stump of Norman-town, W. Va., had a severe attack of bloody flux. He says: "I firmly believe that I owe my life to the forethought of one of the company, who had taken along a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." Moral—Procure a bottle of this remedy before leaving home. It cannot be obtained when on a hunting, fishing or prospecting trip. Neither can it be obtained while on board the cars or steamship, and at such places it is most likely to be needed. The safe way is to have it with you. Thousands of travelers never leave home on a journey without it. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, Hawaii Territory.

LITTLE NOT THEIR MAN

Hilo Republicans Want Parker.

FAVOR HIM FOR CONGRESS

Judge is Turned Down--Superintendent of Public Works Hears Complaints.

HILO, Sept. 7.—Republicans of the First District of Hawaii will support Samuel Parker for Delegate to Congress. The fight in the convention was between Parker and Col. G. F. Little, and Little was beaten by a large vote. The convention met to-day in Fireman's hall and in a session lasting all day finished up its business by adopting a platform wherein the matters in the interests of the Island of Hawaii which will be made of special note during the coming campaign were fully set forth.

E. E. Richards of the executive committee called the convention to order, the following delegates being present:

First Precinct—C. G. Campbell, H. J. Lyman, Kamau.
Second Precinct—T. E. Ridgway, E. E. Richards, N. C. Wilfong, C. S. Smith, F. S. Lyman, J. Gibb, A. C. Steele, W. H. Smith, W. A. Purdy, Milton Rice, Vannatta, P. Peck, R. T. Guard, J. Vieira, O. Omsted, R. T. Forrest, J. Fitzgerald, J. H. McDonough, E. D. Baldwin.

Third Precinct—J. T. Moir, W. A. Ray, Cooke.
Fifth Precinct—W. G. Walker, Jos. Mattoon, Chas. Swain.

Sixth Precinct—A. Horner, A. Lydgate, C. R. Blacow.

Seventh Precinct—M. V. Holmes, E. W. Estep, J. Moanau.

Eighth Precinct—J. G. Jones, Chas. Williams, S. L. Kauolu.

Charles Campbell was made temporary chairman and E. E. Richards, temporary secretary, and the following committees were appointed:

Credentials—Walker, McDonough and Henry Lyman.

Permanent Organization and Order of Business—Albert Horner, J. U. Smith, M. Rice, J. T. Moir, H. S. Lyman.

The report of the latter committee made T. H. Ridgway vice president, N. Wilfong treasurer, and Messrs. Peck, Purdy and Wilfong, finance committee. The adoption of this report was postponed and seemed for a time to be about to be defeated entirely, for Estep of Honokaa offered an amendment that at the conclusion of the regular business of the convention a ballot be taken for the convention's choice for nominees for senators and representatives, but the amendment was lost, and the committee's report was adopted.

A ballot was then taken as to the convention's choice for Congressional delegate. The fight was entirely between Colonel Sam Parker and Judge Little, and after a single ballot the choice fell to Parker. The result of the ballot follows: Colonel Sam Parker, 31, Judge G. F. Little, 8.

A lengthy platform was adopted wherein the Republican party was congratulated on what it had accomplished for Hawaii, and the Administration was commended for its attitude on expansion, sound money, the Nicaragua canal and the Pacific cable. The delegate to Congress was urged to push the prospect of the construction of a breakwater at Hilo. Local self government is favored, and the Legislature is urged to divide the Territory into counties. For the administration of county affairs the creation of boards of supervisors is advised; hospitals, jails, school houses should be transferred to these boards, and a recording office located in each county seat. Local option is demanded, a liberal expenditure of money on roads, readjustment of the tax system, the regulation of the schools by school directors in the different districts, the maintenance of a small and efficient police.

The following were chosen by ballot as a Central Committee for the district: A Central Committee for the district was chosen by ballot, consisting of Messrs. Jas. Gibb, J. T. Moir, F. B. McStocker, W. G. Walker, E. W. Estep.

The following were chosen as delegates to the Territorial Convention: C. R. Blacow, Jas. Gibb, W. G. Walker, Judge Kemau, M. V. Holmes, Wm. Horner, W. H. Smith, A. B. Loebenstein, John G. Jones, J. U. Smith, Carl Smith.

The convention then adjourned.

SUPERINTENDENT COMES.

The Superintendent of Public Works, J. A. McCandless, and his assistant, Mr. Rowell, came up to Mahukona by the Kinau last week and arrived in Hilo on Sunday, coming overland.

On Monday evening the following gentlemen met at the Sheriff's office to talk with the visitors on Hilo's needs: Messrs. F. S. Lyman, Lambert, L. A. Andrews, G. H. Williams, Baldwin, J. U. Smith, Falrer, Bosworth, Affonso, A. M. Wilson, W. H. Smith, Dr. M. Rice, Rogers, Stacker, E. N. Holmes, Day, Richards, Little, Beers, M. V. Holmes, Fitzgerald, Schoen, Baptiste.

The meeting was purely an informal one. Mr. McCandless opened the ball by giving some financial data, the point brought out by which was that there used to be a million and a half in the Treasury, and now there wasn't anything except enough to pay the interest on the Government debt and keep the board bills of the officials squared up.

At this point Sheriff Andrews remarked that the local road board

money was about out, as a considerable portion of it had been taken for new road construction which should come from the loan fund and which it was expected the loan fund had it materialized, would reimburse. Unless some assistance could be obtained from the National Treasury over the work of ordinary road repairing would have to be stopped. Mr. McCandless said that enough could probably be squeezed out to keep up necessary road repairs.

A really important point was brought out relative to sidewalk construction. The Superintendent said he would see that proper owners of streets already widened at Hilo should be required to construct sidewalks along the front of their lots. It was finally resolved that Mr. McCandless be requested to have concrete sidewalks as above stated enforced.

One thing of considerable benefit which can be done at present is laying the suburbs of the town out into blocks by surveying new street lines and extensions of old streets so that people building before the streets are built will know where they are at.

NEW ELECTRIC LIGHT

J. A. Scott the vice-president of the Hilo Electric Power and Refrigerator Co., Ltd., returned by the Kinau from an extended trip to San Francisco and the Eastern seaboard, whither he went with full power to purchase machinery and other necessary materials for the establishment of the plant.

The officers of the company are: W. G. Irwin, president; J. A. Scott, vice-president; C. H. Falrer, secretary; George Rodick, treasurer; R. L. Auerbach, auditor; C. C. Kennedy, W. H. Shipman, W. M. Giffard, directors.

The machinery for ice manufacture will be shipped about November 1st, and the electric machinery about December 1st. The whole plant will be in operation in five or six months. The capacity of the ice plant will be ten tons per day, with possibility to increase to fifteen tons. The ice manufactured will be of the kind known as plate ice, equal if not superior in quality to natural ice, as it contains but little air. The cold storage will have a capacity of 60,000 cubic feet, with all modern facilities in this particular line, and will be a three-story building. The electric light plant will have a capacity of 6000 sixteen-candle power lights. The plant will be run by water power, with 400 feet head. An auxiliary steam power will be added, for use in case of shortage of water. The company is capitalized for \$200,000, with power of increasing to \$500,000.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Superintendent of Public Works McCandless yesterday appointed J. A. Scott, Sheriff Andrews, Philip Peck, E. N. Holmes and J. T. Stacker, an advisory board of street commissioners to work in connection with E. D. Baldwin. The commission provided by law consists of two officials in Honolulu and the local land commissioner, Mr. Baldwin.

At a meeting of the Republican precinct Club of Kohala, held on Friday,

August 31st, it was resolved: That Hon. Samuel Parker is the unanimous choice of the club as Territorial Delegate to Congress. Miss Helen Willis left by the Kinau to spend a couple of weeks at the Wai-alua Hotel on Oahu. Mr. and Mrs. H. Schoen are now in Kona, where they will make their home for an indefinite period. Mr. John Hamilton of Honolulu is seriously ill at the Hilo Hospital, whither he was taken on Sunday morning. Henry Iten of Oahu sends down this week a shipment of coffee, the second recently, to make room for the enormous crop which he will have next month.

Sam Parker and twelve delegates arrived at Kailua on Thursday from North and South Kohala. The S. S. Upolu made a special trip, and the candidate and delegates were entertained right royally.

Superintendent McCandless as head of the department is determined that the streets shall not be blocked. For that reason he called for estimates yesterday for the removal of the post office building so that it would be on the new line of Front street. Contractor James Lewis submitted a price that was promptly accepted and the work of removal to a point makal of the present stand will begin at once.

Mr. Jose Serrao will leave by next week's Kinau on a three months' trip through the United States and Europe to Madeira.

The Board of Registration held its first session at the Court-house yesterday.

The Hilo Free Kindergarten will open for the autumn term on September 10.

Messrs. Beamer, Mitchell and Janeway are taking a bicycle trip around the island.

Mrs. and Miss Lewis, Mrs. Lili-bridge and Miss Ellen Lyman are at Pohakuloa, Oahu, for a two weeks' vacation.

The following persons arrived by the bark Annie Johnson on Saturday last from San Francisco: Miss P. R. Dillon, W. S. Dillon, Miss Aiken, J. M. Salvador and wife, W. McKnight.

It is rumored that the Government will claim the tide lands up to high water mark. This will include a number of small places on the Waialakea river from the occupants of which rents will be collected. This is one of the matters being investigated by McCandless and Rowell.

John A. Scott and wife returned from the Coast last night.

Officer John Kelly has been appointed mounted patrolman for Oahu.

There was quite a large fire raging in the cane on Paauhau plantation yesterday.

Kum Chan, book-keeper in a store opposite Terry's store, fell dead yesterday morning about 10 o'clock.

The extension of Honolulu sanitary laws and the appointment of an inspector whose sole duty will be to carry out sanitary laws and the purchase of garbage scows are to be recommended for Hilo.

At a meeting of the Republican precinct Club of Kohala, held on Friday,

August 31st, it was resolved: That Hon. Samuel Parker is the unanimous choice of the club as Territorial Delegate to Congress.

Miss Helen Willis left by the Kinau to spend a couple of weeks at the Wai-alua Hotel on Oahu.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Schoen are now in Kona, where they will make their home for an indefinite period.

Mr. John Hamilton of Honolulu is seriously ill at the Hilo Hospital, whither he was taken on Sunday morning.

Henry Iten of Oahu sends down this week a shipment of coffee, the second recently, to make room for the enormous crop which he will have next month.

Sam Parker and twelve delegates arrived at Kailua on Thursday from North and South Kohala.

The S. S. Upolu made a special trip, and the candidate and delegates were entertained right royally.

Superintendent McCandless as head of the department is determined that the streets shall not be blocked.

For that reason he called for estimates yesterday for the removal of the post office building so that it would be on the new line of Front street.

Contractor James Lewis submitted a price that was promptly accepted and the work of removal to a point makal of the present stand will begin at once.

Mr. Jose Serrao will leave by next week's Kinau on a three months' trip through the United States and Europe to Madeira.

The Board of Registration held its first session at the Court-house yesterday.

The Hilo Free Kindergarten will open for the autumn term on September 10.

Messrs. Beamer, Mitchell and Janeway are taking a bicycle trip around the island.

Mrs. and Miss Lewis, Mrs. Lili-bridge and Miss Ellen Lyman are at Pohakuloa, Oahu, for a two weeks' vacation.

The following persons arrived by the bark Annie Johnson on Saturday last from San Francisco: Miss P. R. Dillon, W. S. Dillon, Miss Aiken, J. M. Salvador and wife, W. McKnight.

It is rumored that the Government will claim the tide lands up to high water mark. This will include a number of small places on the Waialakea river from the occupants of which rents will be collected. This is one of the matters being investigated by McCandless and Rowell.

John A. Scott and wife returned from the Coast last night.

Officer John Kelly has been appointed mounted patrolman for Oahu.

There was quite a large fire raging in the cane on Paauhau plantation yesterday.

Kum Chan, book-keeper in a store opposite Terry's store, fell dead yesterday morning about 10 o'clock.

The extension of Honolulu sanitary laws and the appointment of an inspector whose sole duty will be to carry out sanitary laws and the purchase of garbage scows are to be recommended for Hilo.

At a meeting of the Republican precinct Club of Kohala, held on Friday,

August 31st, it was resolved: That Hon. Samuel Parker is the unanimous choice of the club as Territorial Delegate to Congress.

Miss Helen Willis left by the Kinau to spend a couple of weeks at the Wai-alua Hotel on Oahu.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Schoen are now in Kona, where they will make their home for an indefinite period.

Mr. John Hamilton of Honolulu is seriously ill at the Hilo Hospital, whither he was taken on Sunday morning.

Henry Iten of Oahu sends down this week a shipment of coffee, the second recently, to make room for the enormous crop which he will have next month.

Sam Parker and twelve delegates arrived at Kailua on Thursday from North and South Kohala.

The S. S. Upolu made a special trip, and the candidate and delegates were entertained right royally.

Superintendent McCandless as head of the department is determined that the streets shall not be blocked.

For that reason he called for estimates yesterday for the removal of the post office building so that it would be on the new line of Front street.

Contractor James Lewis submitted a price that was promptly accepted and the work of removal to a point makal of the present stand will begin at once.

Mr. Jose Serrao will leave by next week's Kinau on a three months' trip through the United States and Europe to Madeira.

The Board of Registration held its first session at the Court-house yesterday.

The Hilo Free Kindergarten will open for the autumn term on September 10.

Messrs. Beamer, Mitchell and Janeway are taking a bicycle trip around the island.

Mrs. and Miss Lewis, Mrs. Lili-bridge and Miss Ellen Lyman are at Pohakuloa, Oahu, for a two weeks' vacation.

The following persons arrived by the bark Annie Johnson on Saturday last from San Francisco: Miss P. R. Dillon, W. S. Dillon, Miss Aiken, J. M. Salvador and wife, W. McKnight.

It is rumored that the Government will claim the tide lands up to high water mark. This will include a number of small places on the Waialakea river from the occupants of which rents will be collected. This is one of the matters being investigated by McCandless and Rowell.

John A. Scott and wife returned from the Coast last night.

Officer John Kelly has been appointed mounted patrolman for Oahu.

There was quite a large fire raging in the cane on Paauhau plantation yesterday.

Kum Chan, book-keeper in a store opposite Terry's store, fell dead yesterday morning about 10 o'clock.

The extension of Honolulu sanitary laws and the appointment of an inspector whose sole duty will be to carry out sanitary laws and the purchase of garbage scows are to be recommended for Hilo.

At a meeting of the Republican precinct Club of Kohala, held on Friday,

August 31st, it was resolved: That Hon. Samuel Parker is the unanimous choice of the club as Territorial Delegate to Congress.

Miss Helen Willis left by the Kinau to spend a couple of weeks at the Wai-alua Hotel on Oahu.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Schoen are now in Kona, where they will make their home for an indefinite period.

Mr. John Hamilton of Honolulu is seriously ill at the Hilo Hospital, whither he was taken on Sunday morning.

Henry Iten of Oahu sends down this week a shipment of coffee, the second recently, to make room for the enormous crop which he will have next month.

Sam Parker and twelve delegates arrived at Kailua on Thursday from North and South Kohala.

The S. S. Upolu made a special trip, and the candidate and delegates were entertained right royally.

Superintendent McCandless as head of the department is determined that the streets shall not be blocked.

For that reason he called for estimates yesterday for the removal of the post office building so that it would be on the new line of Front street.

Contractor James Lewis submitted a price that was promptly accepted and the work of removal to a point makal of the present stand will begin at once.

Mr. Jose Serrao will leave by next week's Kinau on a three months' trip through the United States and Europe to Madeira.

The Board of Registration held its first session at the Court-house yesterday.

The Hilo Free Kindergarten will open for the autumn term on September 10.

Messrs. Beamer, Mitchell and Janeway are taking a bicycle trip around the island.

Mrs. and Miss Lewis, Mrs. Lili-bridge and Miss Ellen Lyman are at Pohakuloa, Oahu, for a two weeks' vacation.

The following persons arrived by the bark Annie Johnson on Saturday last from San Francisco: Miss P. R. Dillon, W. S. Dillon, Miss Aiken, J. M. Salvador and wife, W. McKnight.

It is rumored that the Government will claim the tide lands up to high water mark. This will include a number of small places on the Waialakea river from the occupants of which rents will be collected. This is one of the matters being investigated by McCandless and Rowell.

John A. Scott and wife returned from the Coast last night.

Officer John Kelly has been appointed mounted patrolman for Oahu.

There was quite a large fire raging in the cane on Paauhau plantation yesterday.

Kum Chan, book-keeper in a store opposite Terry's store, fell dead yesterday morning about 10 o'clock.

The extension of Honolulu sanitary laws and the appointment of an inspector whose sole duty will be to carry out sanitary laws and the purchase of garbage scows are to be recommended for Hilo.

At a meeting of the Republican precinct Club of Kohala, held on Friday,

August 31st, it was resolved: That Hon. Samuel Parker is the unanimous choice of the club as Territorial Delegate to Congress.

Miss Helen Willis left by the Kinau to spend a

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1900.

ADMISSION DAY.

Hawaii should feel something more than a passing interest in the day which Californians celebrate tomorrow, the fiftieth anniversary of the admission of that State to the Union. It is not only because California is our nearest Mainland point under the Stars and Stripes and the possessor of so much of our trade and because we have many Californians among us, but for the reason that the destiny of the Golden State has decisively influenced our own.

It was written in the beginning that whatever master race should own California would also own Hawaii. Had a British Admiral on his way to annex the great Mexican province arrived at Monterey a day or two sooner than the American Admiral bent on the same errand, Hawaii to-day, in all probability, would belong to the British Empire. Had the Russians acted at an earlier time Hawaii might now be an outpost of the Czar. Our national fate was held in the balance when California came under the flag of the Southern Confederacy. Seeing how vast an influence the stream of California gold flowing to Washington in the dark days of the Civil War had upon the preservation of the Union it is possible that the secession of the treasure-house commonwealth might have established the Southern Empire on a firm foundation. In that event who knows but these Islands would now be a barony of the Slave Power?

But the influence has not been all one-sided. Mexican Dons of old California used to send their children here to be educated by the French priests, and after 1849 the rich pioneers followed the custom and entered their sons in our Catholic, Protestant and secular schools. Now and then the obituary of some middle-aged Native Son contains the statement that he was taught at Honolulu. Another thing to remember in connection with the arrival of the Golden State is that Hawaii helped to feed the Argonauts, who raised no crops for themselves, and that the first newspaper printed in California, or anywhere west of the Coast range, came from a press that had been shipped from here.

As befits near neighbors at times mutually interdependent California and Hawaii have always been on a friendly footing. Some great men at the other end of the long ferry owe their dual wealth to Hawaiian cane fields; we, in turn, owe for the aid given to the reciprocity treaty, to island commerce and to the annexation movement, by a friendly California sentiment. One day when we want to be a State California will help us in. Larger than some empires she has no small prejudices against her neighbors and will not complain of a Hawaiian State any more than she did of a Nevada. She will be generous-minded in the future as in the past.

The celebration of the semi-centennial should be enthusiastically wherever there are enough Native Sons together to set each other's imaginations on fire. Few States have more to celebrate than California. Over a billion dollars' worth of gold has been taken from her streams and ledges. There is room within her borders, judging from the example of Japan—a territory of similar size—for half the population of the United States. The agricultural and commercial potentiality of California is so enormous that no one has undertaken to compute it. The time may come when California will have more people, more wealth, more commerce and more fame in the contemporaneous world than France. Fifty years make but a brief span in the life of a State yet see what fifty years have done for the land which Daniel Webster, in 1844, declared to be a desert land of wild men and wild beasts. What may not an hundred years do towards realizing, in the broadest and truest sense, the vision of old Timothy Dwight, sometime President of Yale, who, in the latter days of the Eighteenth century wrote these lines on the expanding future of America?

All hail, thou Western world, by Heaven designed,
The example bright to renovate mankind!
Soon shall thy sons across the mainland roam
And claim on far Pacific's shore a home.
Their rule, religion, manners, art convey
And spread their freedom to the Asian sea.
Towns, cities, fairs, shall raise their towering pride,
Proud commerce's mule the western surges lave,
The long white spire be imaged on the wave.
Where marshes teemed with death shall meads unfold,
Untrodden cliffs resign their stores of gold.
Where slept perennial night shall science rise,
And new born Oxford cheer the evening skies.

The census gives the United States a population of about 80,000,000. But for the Civil War, which really interrupted progress for ten years beginning at the date when a struggle seemed imminent, the country would, in all probability, now have 100,000,000 people.

The allies propose to march through the Forbidden City as an object lesson to the Chinese. It is likely that such a parade would have an immense effect on the Celestial mind which would otherwise harbor the idea that the allies were afraid of the Imperial sanctuary.

The tales of Russian cruelty in China come from so many quarters that they cannot be doubted. The Russian is, after all, a Tartar savage, thinly disguised with the trappings of civilization. Napoleon estimated him properly and time has not done much to improve him. It is a curious anachronism that such an embodiment of brute instincts should be ruled by a mild, war-hating Czar who continually dreams of a political millennium.

RETREATING MISSIONARIES.

The superior organization of the Roman Catholic missionary service appears in the fact that while Protestant workers are flying from China to Japan or to their own countries the Catholic missionaries are sticking to their posts and giving their Chinese converts an example of Christian fortitude. It was not the habit of the apostles to fly from persecution so long as the cause needed their presence at any dangerous place and Roman Catholic missionaries as a rule have prouder better than their Protestant rivals by this high example. Paul Blouet lately published the story of a Breton priest, the spiritual director of a small Christian village in Anam during the disturbances of several years ago, who came on board the French monitor which Blouet served as a lieutenant and asked for aid against the rebels who were threatening his flock. No marines could be spared and the priest was asked to make himself comfortable on board. He did so until night when to the surprise of some of the officers he wanted to be set ashore. "But you say that your village may be attacked and destroyed before morning. If you are there you will be killed, perhaps by torture. Better stay with us," I thank you gentlemen," said the simple Breton, "but when danger comes I must show my people how to trust in God." That was a typical expression of his class.

Many priests have been murdered in China but we hear of none who deserted their posts. None have been recruited, none appears on the passenger lists of homeward-bound steamships, all, presumably are sharing the perils to apostolic heroism in their attitude; there is an unhappy lack of faith in Providence, a total absence of the spirit of Luther and much of the paltering instincts of Melancthon in the attitude of the flying Protestants—and we say it with shame as a paper of Protestant sympathies must.

We began by attributing the Roman Catholic constancy to superior organization. Singleness of individual purpose and interest is a part of it. The wisdom of Rome in insisting that its pioneers of faith should not burden themselves with families is proved over and over again in the history of missionary uprisings. The man with a wife and children on his hands trembles in the face of danger where a single man would smile. One cannot altogether blame the missionary who hurries with his wife and little ones for safety when Satan is visibly abroad in the land; but one can and should blame the system which employs such missionaries. The best soldier either of the flag or the cross—the best soldier at posts of danger—is the one without family ties to make him stop and count the cost. If it were possible to require that every Protestant missionary should have no bride but the church and no children but the spiritual ones of his conversion, we do not doubt that the evangelization of the world would make far more rapid progress than is now possible.

FILIPINOS AND LIBERTY.

The sober sense of the American people in taking stock of Mr. Bryan's Philippine policy will be likely to arrive at the conclusion that, if it is liberty the Filipinos want, submission to the United States is their only way to get it. A Philippine republic would mean the ascendancy of a single strong and despotic tribe over the other racial factions; and this republic, owing to internal discord or foreign interference, could not last. Its natural fate would be absorption into the body politic of some great power. The day of the small island independency has gone. Such a State can only exist by grace of a protectorate, which is a modified form of alien control.

A few years ago there was an independent Hawaii, Samoa, Tonga and Madagascar; but they are all now under alien flags. Hayti and San Domingo, but for the Monroe doctrine, would long since have been absorbed by Europe. Cuba can exist as a free State only under sufferance of the United States. Considering the European and American demand for vantage grounds, coaling stations and naval depots, small island power, left to its own devices for defence, can hope to keep its independence. Particularly is this so in the Far East where the interests of all Europe are more or less concerned and where the demand for naval stations is imperative. In 1898 Germany showed very plainly that she had looked at the Philippines with a covetous eye; Great Britain would not leave them alone if they were waiting for themselves nor would Russia or France. It is a perfectly safe proposition that, unless taken under an American protectorate, a Philippine republic would be a sheep among wolves. Such a protectorate, however, is out of the question. Why should this republic become an unpaid policeman for a people who hate it? In the case of Cuba we would, through a protectorate or through the influence of the Monroe doctrine, save ourselves from an unfriendly European neighbor; but in the case of the Philippines if we don't own them ourselves we need not care a nickel where the title lies.

Annexation to the United States would give the Filipinos more liberty than they could bestow upon themselves—liberty without misrule and revolution, without capricious foreign interference, without license and loot. There is an example of what that means in the case of Hawaii. The Americanized natives of these Islands have more liberty than they enjoyed under their Kings; far more than they could possibly have got if the Hawaiian flag had continued to float. A free Hawaii meant an intermeddling Japan at all times; and on the occasion of war in the Pacific it meant seizure by the first contending power that wanted it for a base. Now while the American republic stands four square to all the winds that blow, the Territory of Hawaii will stand with it. While the American republic has free institutions and is able to defend them the Territory of Hawaii will have free institutions and they will be defended. It would be the same way with an annexed Philippine archipelago; and there is no other way than by annexation for the people of that archipelago to secure such blessings.

THE FUTURE OF CHINA

(Continued from Page 1)

hostile acts by the Chinese on our frontier, and the enthusiastic support of Blagovetschenskiy induced Russia to occupy New Chwang and march troops into the Manchuria territories, such measures which were exclusively prompted by the necessity of warding off aggressive acts of the Chinese rebels, in no way testify to any independent plans which are completely foreign to the policy of the Imperial government. As soon as lasting order shall have been established in Manchuria and indispensable measures taken for the protection of railway construction, which, according to formal agreement, China has assumed, Russia will not fail to recall her troops from these territories of the neighboring empire, provided the action of other powers does not place any obstacle in the way of such a measure.

EUROPEAN COMMENT.

BERLIN, September 11.—Semi-officially it is reaffirmed that Germany has no intention of adhering to the program laid out in the circular of July 2nd and which was approved by all the powers.

LONDON, September 11.—The Foreign Office here apparently is not yet ready to publicly declare Great Britain's position in the present Chinese situation, but all indications tend to confirm the belief that Lord Salisbury favors the principle contained in the American-Russian proposals, though possibly, he may have some modification to suggest.

SHANGHAI RUMORS.

LONDON, September 11.—In the absence of definite, reliable news from China, Shanghai is again distributing a crop of rumors. According to reports from that city Great Britain furnished Liu Ken Yin, the viceroy of Nankin and Chang Chi Tung, the viceroy of Hankow, with strong guarantees as to the safety of the Dowager Empress to supersede them on account of the alleged pro-French tendencies. The guarantees are also said to include occupation to all attempts to dismember China.

The Imperial Court, it is reported at Tai Yuan, capital of the province of Shan-shai, afraid to move owing to stories that the Chinese troops are ravaging country far and wide and are even murdering imperial officials who have been trying to join the fugitive Imperial Court.

The despatches further assert that a German legation will be established at Shanghai at least as early as the arrival of Field Marshal von Waldersee.

WALDERSEE AT ADEN.

BERLIN, September 11.—Field Marshal Count von Waldersee has cabled to Emperor William from Aden, where he arrived yesterday, announcing the "pleasing international amenities" which marked his entry into the port. The French troopship La Champagne steamed near the vessel on which the Field Marshal was on board.

PEKING, August 11 (by post via Tien-Tsin).—A medal will be struck commemorating the siege of Peking. It will bear the legend, "Men, not walls, make a city."

In the grounds of the British Legation, where a handful of men withstood the millions of the Chinese capital for fifty-six days, a memorable celebration is in progress tonight in vindication of the shooting assembly about Bell Tower are ringing the Doxology. Rockets are blazing. Soldiers and civilians of all nationalities are fraternizing. The women are applauding the sound of the cannon that are smashing the yellow roofs of the Forbidden City. The first Sikhs are planting their flags on the battlements. American and Russian contingents are lighting campfires along the stretch of turf extending beyond the Tartar wall.

Through the ruins of the foreign settlement—an eager cosmopolitan crowd is "jostling" Indians, Cossacks, Egyptian ladies, diplomats, Americans, French ladies, and French disciplinarians from Saigon, who kept discreetly to the rear while the fighting was in progress, but came conspicuously to the front when looting began. Only the Japanese, who have earned the first place, are absent.

Back of the United States Legation is a work named "Fort Myers," which the marines held, completely screening both sides of the walls, was steps were taken to erect a loophole in the barrier across the wall which faces a similar Chinese work a few yards away. Another wall bars Legation street in front of the German Legation; and confronting the enemy's barricades within those limits are yet more marines, enabling the foreigners to contract a new defense.

The tops of the American and British buildings were badly torn by the Chinese shells. The shells fell during the first three weeks of the bombardment at the rate of 400 a day. Bucketsful of bullets were gathered in the grounds.

Four hundred and fourteen people lived in the compound through the greater part of the siege. Three hundred and four marines, assisted by sixty-five volunteers, commanded by the English Captain, Poole, defended the place. Eleven civilians were killed and fourteen wounded. Fifty-four marines and sailors were killed and 112 wounded. Gilbert Reid, who was wounded in the foot, was the only American civilian injured. Two foreign ladies were wounded.

The reception which the survivors gave the army was worth the hardships the troops had undergone. The entrance was not spectacular. General Alfred Gaselee, with his staff and a company of Sikhs, waited up a bed of weeds in the canal under the Tartar wall. The besieged removed the barricades, and when the gates swung inward and the British colors appeared there was a great cheer on both sides.

"Where can we get in?" asked General Gaselee. "Through the canal. The British entered there two hours ago," was the response. The American General looked disappointed.

Although the Americans entered behind the last of the British forces their reception was just as enthusiastic. As if the Stars and Stripes emerged into view, Mr. Tewksbury, the missionary, cried: "Americans, cheer your flag!" Ladies waved their handkerchiefs and the soldiers cheered. On entering the grounds of the British Legation the American troops stared in amazement and inquired if there was a new party in progress. They had expected to find themselves in a worse condition than the appearance of the rescued and the rescuers was surprisingly in favor of the former. The British Minister, Sir Claude MacDonald, was shaven and dressed in a simple, unadorned, tennis flannel. Mr. Gaselee, the United States Minister, was equally presentable. The assemblage of ladies was fresh and bright in summer clothing. Only a few civilians were carrying arms.

On the other hand, the rescuers were haggard and dispirited. They dragged their khaki uniforms dripping with perspiration and black with mud.

But a second glance showed that the rescued were pale and thin. They looked like a company of invalids. Every part of the inclosure testified to their tragic experience. The ground was a plot of new graves headed with wooden crosses, including the graves of five children. The second secretary's house was the hospital, and it was filled with wounded. French nuns ministered there. At one time all but four men of the Japanese contingent had been in the hospital wounded.

The bulletin board was covered with significant notices. For instance: "As there is likely to be a severe dropping fire today, women and children are forbidden to walk about the grounds." "Owing to the small supply of vegetables and eggs the market will be open only from 9 to 10 hereafter. All horse meat is inspected by a physician."

Mr. Conger had the first secretary's house. Seventy American missionaries occupied the compound. The French contingent had the pavilion on the lawn. The bravery of the women was noteworthy. They became so accustomed to fire that it was difficult to restrain them from walking about the grounds at all times.

When a proposal was made to petition the Tzu-chi-Yamen for vegetables, some said they would rather starve than take help from that quarter. The Yamen's food supply was a farce—only sufficient for one day. When meat was asked for, the reply was that this could not be furnished because a state of war existed in Peking.

The Tzu-chi-Yamen placarded a proclamation exhorting the people to kill all foreigners, because the latter had made war on China in attacking the forts at Taku. The legations were fiercely attacked from July 17th to July 25th. At the latter date a nominal truce was agreed to and extended to August 3rd, although the Chinese repeatedly violated it. There was considerable rifle fire from August 2d to August 11th and then the Chinese mounted smooth bores. The mainstay of the foreigners was an old gun used by the British in 1860, which was found in a junk shop by Mitchell, the American gunner. This was mounted on a Russian carriage found by an Italian. Ammunition was fitted to it, and it was christened the "International Gun."

The foreigners remarked that relief had been long delayed, but they insisted that they had never despaired of the outcome. The Chinese are said to admit that they lost 3000 killed during the siege. The foreigners did not waste their ammunition until they saw a target was in evidence. The Chinese method, on the other hand, was a continuous heavy and indiscriminate fire. The enemy would advance to the barricades at night, creeping up with their arms filled with bricks and in the morning the foreigners would find a few dead and a few feet closer. Finally the barricades came so close that talking could be distinctly heard.

During the last two nights the Chinese officers urged their men to charge the foreigners and exterminate them before the international forces could arrive. The Chinese soldiers replied that they could not stand the bayonet. On the nights before the relief they fired several thousand rounds, the foreigners replying with two shots only. The Chinese artillery and soldiers in Peking were apparently much inferior to those encountered in the fighting at Tien-Tsin.

CHINESE CRISIS IN BRIEF ITEMS

The French admiral is sending a gunboat up the Yang-tse.

The Boxers are overrunning the country south of Tien-Tsin.

The acting viceroy at Canton has suppressed all the native papers.

It was decided to parade the allies through the Imperial city on August 28th.

It is rumored in New York that C. P. Huntington's successor is an eastern man.

The Japanese forces may occupy Pao Ting Pu, capital of the province of Chihli.

With the capture of Moukden the whole of Manchuria will be in Russian hands.

Japan will remove her marines from Amoy as soon as order has been restored.

It is rumored that 12,000 Japanese troops are coming there from Formosa.

The plan to make Li Hung Chang a virtual prisoner was opposed by Russia and the United States.

The Chinese in the Amur district are tired of fighting Russians, and send word that they will make no further attacks.

Guards are being posted at the gates of the Imperial city. One is held by the Americans, and the Japanese hold the others.

The action of Japan at Amoy is regarded with solicitude by the Germans, who will send a gunboat, and perhaps a fleet there.

While the Chinese were handling torpedoes at Poochow a large number exploded, blowing the bodies of thirty-two men to pieces.

"The Mill Cannot Grind with Water That's Past."

A fagged out, tearful little woman said this in telling her cares and weaknesses. Her friend encouraged by telling of a relative who was cured of just such troubles by Hood's Sarsaparilla. The little woman now has tears of joy, for she took Hood's, which put her blood in prime order, and she lives on the strength of the present instead of worrying about that of the past.

Told Her Friend—"After having gotten on my neck 42 years Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cured me. I was so glad I told friends about it and a lady in Wisconsin who read of my cure told me she also took Hood's for the same trouble and was cured. She thanked me." Mrs. Anna Sutherland, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
NEW DISCOVERY

Hood's Pills cure liver, bile, the non-digesting and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

protection. About August 21st fifty accepted his invitation, and all were massacred.

The Kaiser promises his subjects in the Yang-tse Valley protection as soon as nine warships, now on their way from Germany, arrive in Chinese waters.

Two hundred bandits raided the Tartar city of Canton, August 27th, and looted several hundred houses. Cantonese hatred of the northerners was the cause.

A German firm is negotiating with Chang Chi Tung, the Wu Chang viceroy, to lend him 1,000,000 taels on the security of certain viceregal industrial undertakings.

General Gaselee, the British commander with the allies, has countermanded his order summoning more troops to the north, and it is probable the British troops will go to Amoy.

Communication between Peking and Tien-Tsin is interrupted, probably because bands of Boxers make the road unsafe for couriers. The country north of Yang Tsin is said to be flooded.

The Boxers are devastating the country around Taku and Peking, and are compelling outlaws among the own people. Those who were moving north from Peking are now hurrying home.

Russians are treating the native population about Port Arthur with the greatest severity. Eye witnesses report an indiscriminate slaughtering of non-combatants and the reduction of the country about Port Arthur to a state of desolation.

Belated stories of refugees at Chefoo continue to describe the terrible conditions in Peking. One of the worst incidents is the shocking desertion of the foreign cemetery at Peking, the details are too revolting to be described. Hundreds of bodies of Chinese are found in the streets of Peking, supposed to be those of traitors to the cause of the Boxers.

A telegram from Peking gives the strength of the allied forces which took part in the relief of Peking as follows: Japanese, 6,600 infantry, 220 cavalry, 450 engineers and 53 guns; Russians, 3,300 infantry, 180 cavalry and 22 guns; British, 1,832 infantry, 400 cavalry and 13 guns; Americans, 1,600 infantry, 150 marines, 70 cavalry and 6 guns; French, 400 marines and 15 guns.

The German naval commander at Taku telegraphs that, according to the returns asked for of the allied fleets, the following troops had been landed up to August 18th: American, 155 officers and 4,470 men; British, 183 officers and 5,842 men; French, 115 officers and 2,933 men; Italian, 13 officers and 271 men; Japanese, 573 officers and 19,509 men; Russian, 275 officers and 11,500 men.

There is much recrimination between the foreigners besieged in Peking and the members of the relieving force. Officers say that the besieged sent out alarmist reports and that the condition of the foreigners was never one of such extremity as the official dispatches represented. The foreigners, they assert, could have resisted indefinitely. The besieged accused the generals of timidity and of exaggerating the Chinese opposition. They think a much larger army might have made the march and relieved them weeks sooner.

Panic in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—A score of people were injured to-day in a panic and stampede at the joint ticket agency of the eastern roads on Clark street. The place was densely crowded by veterans and others to secure the return coupons of G. A. R. encampment tickets. A woman fainted, starting a panic and a rush was made for the door. A plate-glass window was demolished and several persons were severely injured by falling glass. Five others were knocked down and badly bruised. A detail of police finally restored order. None was seriously injured and nearly all were cared for at a near-by drug store.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right. ELGINS reach us right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H.F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. LINNAU, Freeman, Master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihel, Makena, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE, McDonald, Master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Niihau, Haas, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui, returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA, Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kapaepapa, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landing to receive their Freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of shippers beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the Company and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. I. WIGHT, President.

CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

During

The year 1899, 37,596 merchants, many of whom are in the same business as yourself, purchased

National Cash Registers.

Isn't this a significant fact? These merchants bought our registers only after careful investigation, and being convinced that their investment would be a profitable one. Now what our registers are doing for others they will do for you. THEN WHY NOT INVESTIGATE?

FRED T. P. WATERHOUSE, Sales Agent.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above Companies will call at Honolulu and leave for Port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China. For San Francisco.

CHINA	SEPT. 13	RIO DE JANEIRO	SEPT. 19
DORIC	SEPT. 23	COPTIC	SEPT. 23
NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 29	AMERICA MARU	OCT. 1
RIO DE JANEIRO	OCT. 1	PEKING	OCT. 1
COPTIC	OCT. 17	GAELIC	OCT. 17
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 24	HONGKONG MARU	OCT. 24
PEKING	NOV. 1	CHINA	NOV. 1
GAELIC	NOV. 1	DORIC	NOV. 1
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 27	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 27
CHINA	NOV. 27	RIO DE JANEIRO	NOV. 27
DORIC	DEC. 5	COPTIC	DEC. 5
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 12	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 12
		PEKING	DEC. 12

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

LADS ALAND FROM LOGAN

Seventeen Hundred For
Manila.

MAY BE SENT TO CHINA

Anxiety on the Coast for Transport
Californian—List of
Passengers.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Almost seventeen hundred American soldier-boys captured Honolulu yesterday. They chose a bad day to pounce down upon the city and didn't succeed in capturing very much for the town, in the vernacular of those who speak more to the point than to perfection, was "shut up tighter than a drum." So, for most of the day, the warriors, young and old, had to go without cigars, soda water, shaves and other luxuries which are absolute necessities when unobtainable.

The great United States Army transport Logan arrived from San Francisco early yesterday morning. At 6:30 she was off port and not long afterwards was alongside the new naval wharf, ready to take on the necessary 850 tons of coal before she can resume her voyage to Manila, via Guam.

Aboard the Logan are the headquarters, band and First and Second Battalions of the First Infantry, and the headquarters, band and Third Battalion of the Second Infantry. This includes 1699 enlisted men, counting 27 hospital corps men. Besides enlisted men, there are aboard, 82 officers, doctors, nurses and other passengers, wives and children of officers in the Philippines.

The Logan sailed from San Francisco on Saturday, September 1st, in the afternoon, making the passage down in a little over seven days. She carries a large quantity of stores for the troops in the Philippines, besides having sixty days' supplies for the troops aboard in case they should be suddenly ordered to China. Although the orders are for the Logan to proceed to Manila, it is just possible that other orders may meet the transport on her arrival there and the Logan's troops be hurried to China. In this event the vessel is ready and supplied—and the men are ready, too. They are a fine, sturdy looking lot of men and are ready and willing to fight fever, Filipinos, fate or Boxers.

Colonel Harbach of the First Infantry is in command of the troops in transit. The complete passenger list, outside of enlisted men, is as follows:

Colonel Harbach, Lieutenant Colonel Dempsey, Major F. A. Smith, Captains Getty, Phistire, Sell, Buffington, Swayne, Tayman, Lacy, Jarvis; First Lieutenants Marquardt, Croft, Newland, Wilcox, Pickering, Eyroades, Jordan, King, Powers, Fouley; Second Lieutenants Reed, Townsend, Penfield, Carroll, Murphy; Lieutenant Colonel Carless; Captains Pickering, Benham, Kernan, Wright; First Lieutenants Gutz, Williams, Martin, Harris; Second Lieutenants Westcott, McClure, Hentel, Bishop; Major Edwin E. Bolton, Major B. F. Koehler, Dr. C. G. G. Scaparoni, Dr. L. H. Wheeler, Dr. F. J. Hadley, Dr. James A. Rabbitt, Dr. J. F. Mintzer, Dr. R. Boyd Miller, Dr. George S. Edward Sears, Dr. George A. Renn, Dr. Joseph F. Siler, Margaret Van S. Rice, Laura B. Bunting, Mary A. Harrison, Laura L. Lindley, Grace Armstrong, Annie L. Bartholomew, Maude Warrin, N. M. Nichols, David L. Burns, F. Quander, H. C. Collins, R. W. Hartwell, Edward P. Del, W. H. Grant, Benjamin Lear, John Bergman, Mrs. H. O. Street, Mrs. J. J. Peterson, Miss Peterson, Mrs. Richardson and baby, Mrs. Hawes, Dr. Baker, Dr. Fowell, Dr. Clayton, Dr. Hogue, Dr. Robson, Dr. Dewitt, J. F. Phayan and 1,027 enlisted men of the First Infantry, 18 men of the hospital corps of First Infantry, 545 men of the Second Infantry, with 9 of the hospital corps.

A few of the women named are on the way to join their husbands in the Philippines, the rest are army nurses found out that a transport had arrived, a great many made for the wharf to see the great floating barracks. It is many months since so many soldiers have been in town at one time, and the sight of a big troop ship has of late been sufficiently infrequent to arouse considerable interest. And the soldiers enjoyed Honolulu just as much as the people enjoyed watching them enjoy it. Notwithstanding the fact that for most of the day, owing to the existing Sabbath laws, the boys were unable to do much else than to indulge in a game of semi-progressive sightseeing through the streets and avenues of the metropolis and suburbs on Pain's horseless vehicles—mule cars, they spent a happy day of it and managed, after awhile, to "tumble to the side-door racket," and get all the soda water and cigars they wanted—some of them. The others made up for their "hind-sight" when the drug stores opened in the evening to sell drugs and surgical instruments. Then were these places packed by those seeking cigars and soda water.

The officers, doctors and nurses hired carriages—the livery stables were not closed—and sped in and around the city and out to Waikiki, up Punchbowl and up to the Pali, taking in Oahu's glories and making the most of their brief stay here. The Logan will leave Wednesday morning in all probability.

When the Logan left San Francisco there were grave fears entertained there for the transport Californian, which passed through here about the end of July, bound for Manila with stores. It will be remembered that on Saturday the Advertiser gave, exclusively, the news of the Californian having sustained serious damage to her propeller, and put in for repairs at Guam. The news came by the Nippon Maru.

When the Logan sailed from the Coast the Californian had been out of San Francisco forty-five days, and 20 per cent reinsurance had been offered on the vessel. The steamer is overdue

from Honolulu to Manila easily fifteen days, and the general impression among shipping men in San Francisco was that she had broken her shaft and was drifting helplessly around the ocean.

This is the Californian's maiden voyage, and the vessel left the Coast under the best possible circumstances. The trip to Honolulu was to be her trial trip, for her bow had never powed into big waters. She had two trial runs on the bay and was pronounced to be in more than satisfactory condition.

Special interest was taken in the Californian, for she is the largest merchantman ever built on the Coast, being nearly 500 feet long. Her dimensions are as follows:

Length over all, 488 feet 4 inches; length between perpendiculars, 471 feet 1 inch; beam, molded, 57 feet; depth, molded, 25 feet; depth, to upper deck, 42 feet; draught of water, loaded, 27 feet; loaded displacement, 18,200 tons; dead weight capacity, 10,600 tons; measured capacity, 15,000 tons; water ballast, 3,400 tons; coal bunker capacity, 4,800 tons; horse power, 2,600; speed, half loaded, 11 knots; load, 4, 10.2 knots.

Her captain is George D. Morrison, who was sent from New York to take command. He had been in the transport service plying to Manila from the Atlantic side.

Frank Turner, son of Matthew Turner, the shipbuilder, is the chief officer of the Californian. He carries a master's papers and there is no navigation in the transport service, or out of it that knows the south seas as well as he. For many years he sailed in his father's vessels plying between San Francisco and southern waters, and he made several trips between there and Manila as chief officer of the Valencia. Second Officer Blain and Third Officer Holmes were transferred from the transport service to the Californian. Chief Engineer Chisholm was taken from the Senator, which made several trips between the Coast and the Philippines, and the rest of the engineer's crew are picked men.

The Logan was intended to make a search for the Californian, having had orders to ascertain if possible where she was and what was the matter with her. As it is now, the Californian will probably beat the Logan to Manila, and will be there safe and sound when the Logan arrives.

FROM THE PULPIT

PRaise FOR DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

Rev. Enoch Hill, of Grand Junction, Iowa, in His Praise of this Wonderful Remedy Which He Has Used With Such Good Results.

(From the Era Headlight, Grand Junction, Ia.)

No higher praise can be offered nor better references given concerning the virtues of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People than the many voluntary testimonials from ministers of the gospel which have come from all parts of the country and which have more than supported all the claims made for this excellent medicine.

The most recent indorsement is that coming from Rev. Enoch Hill, pastor of the M. E. church of Grand Junction, Iowa, who says:

"I am a firm believer in the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, the remedy having been used in my family, with highly gratifying results. For three or four years I was a sufferer from general debility. I seemed to be lacking in vitality, was tired out most of the time and sleep gave me no rest or refreshment. I was troubled with headache much of the time and although I was not confined to my bed, my illness incapacitated me for energetic work in my pastorate.

"A sister-in-law living in Nebraska, who has suffered very much and who has used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with good results, recommended them to me and I decided to try them. I had taken but two or three doses of the pills when I found that they were helping me and further use of the remedy brought such relief that I am glad to offer this public recommendation of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in the interest of suffering humanity.

"My wife was troubled much as I was although her case was aggravated by insomnia. The pills also proved of the greatest benefit in her case.

I have recommended the pills to many whom I have met in my work and am always pleased to endorse the medicine, the excellence of which has been established within my own observation."

(Signed) REV. ENOCH HILL.

All the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves are contained in a condensed form, in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post-paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100.) Address Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY A GREAT FAVORITE.

The soothing and healing properties of this remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures have made it a great favorite with people everywhere. It is especially prized by mothers of small children for colds, croup and whooping cough, as it always affords quick relief, and as it contains no opium or other harmful drug, it may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, Hawaii Territory.

Otto Rose is out again after a night attack of fever.

Ben Gallagher, who at one time served time in Oahu Jail several years ago for biting off a portion of Bert Peterson's ear, assaulted August Gramberg at Waimea yesterday and broke his jaw. Gramberg's condition is serious. Gallagher was arrested and admitted to bail.

THE CENSUS SHOWING

About Eighty Millions of
People.

TABULATION OF CITIES

May be Great Increase in the Number of Congressmen Under Present Ratio.

NEW YORK, August 30.—A special to the Sun from Washington says:

With the announcement of the population of Detroit the Census Bureau has completed the count of the thirty largest cities in the United States, showing a total of 13,243,515. A ready over 30,000,000 persons have been counted, and the population returns will be ready for Congress when it meets in December. Enough have been counted so far to give some idea of the result of the census.

For some years the opinion has been prevalent that the census of 1900 would show a total population of 75,000,000. The returns from thirty cities show an average increase of almost 30 per cent, which, if maintained throughout the country, would mean that the population is in the neighborhood of 90,000,000. The thirty largest cities and their population is as follows:

Greater New York, including New York and Brooklyn	3,437,262
Chicago	1,698,575
Philadelphia	1,248,691
St. Louis	578,238
Boston	563,882
Baltimore	508,97
Cleveland	381,761
Buffalo	352,218
San Francisco	341,782
Cincinnati	32,992
Pittsburg	321,618
New Orleans	287,104
Milwaukee	285,318
Washington	278,715
Newark	216,070
Jersey City	206,453
Louisville	204,751
Minneapolis	202,718
Providence	175,591
Indianapolis	163,164
Kansas City	164,782
St. Paul	163,831
Rochester	162,431
Denver	144,859
Toledo	131,821
Allegheny	129,891
Columbus	118,563
Omaha	102,555
Total	13,243,515

When Congress takes up the question of the reapportionment of representatives it will be brought face to face with the problem of increasing the number of representatives or of the ratio of representation. Already the House has 55 members and is an unwieldy body. The basis of representation is at present one member for 13,000 constituents. Should this ratio be maintained there will be added to the membership of the next House about fifty-six members, making a total membership of 411. Aside from the difficulty of doing business in a body of such proportions there will be the greatest difficulty in seating fifty-six members in the present chamber. There is room for a handful more than now sit in the chamber, but it will be impossible to add fifty seats with desks without taking up all the space and leaving no room for passage behind the railing. As each member is entitled to \$5,000 a year salary, \$1.00 for a clerk and \$2.00 for stationery, and his majority, the addition of fifty-six members would increase the expenses of the House about \$350,000 per annum, to say nothing of the additional cost of carrying their franked matter in the mails.

On the other hand to increase the ratio of representation to 200,000, which would leave the membership about 361 or almost the present figures, might endanger the representation of some States in the House, and would certainly shift the lines of some Congressional districts so as in many cases to throw two members of the present House in the same district. It has always been the custom to fix the ratio of representation so as not to reduce the representation of any State. Another serious question in connection with the House is the reducing the representation of the Southern States, which have disfranchised the negroes. The census returns will show the number of male inhabitants of voting age and comparison with the election returns will form the basis for the estimate of the number of voters disfranchised.

PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT

MANILA, Friday, August 31.—In addition to the commissioners' powers, heretofore cabled, the following extract from the official instructions will be published tomorrow:

"The legislative nature of the government of the Philippines, exercised by the commission of peace and General MacArthur, under regulations by the Secretary of War, provides that until the establishment of a central civil government or as Congress shall otherwise provide, the legislative authority includes the passing of law regarding imports, taxation to raise revenue and public funds, education, civil service, the courts, municipalities and appointments to office already described.

"Until a complete transfer of control General MacArthur shall remain chief executive of the government, exercising executive authority not herein assigned to the commission.

"Subject to rules and regulations the commission shall legislatively enact, the municipal and departmental government shall continue reporting to General MacArthur and be under his limited supervision and control, whenever the commission shall establish civil governments. The military force in these localities shall be continued for the suppression of insurrection and brigandage as General MacArthur deems requisite.

"The military shall be at all times subject under General MacArthur's orders, to the call of the civil authorities for the maintenance of law and order and the enforcement of civil authority."



GOLF HANDS Red Rough Hands

ONE NIGHT CURE.
Soak the hands on
resting in a strong hot
creamy lather of

Cuticura
SOAP

Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves, with finger ends cut off and holes in the palms.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Constipation, Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin of eczema and scabies and soften the thickened scales, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure torturing, disfiguring humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Ask, please, R. T. Jones & Co., Sole U.S. Agents, 150 N. Wabash Street, LEXINGTON, ILL., or write to the Skin, Head and Hair Dept., POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

W. H. RICE, President W. S. WITHERS, Manager.

Honolulu Stock Yards Co., LIMITED.

Commission Merchants

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Horses, Mules, Cows, Etc.

Harness, Vehicles, Etc.

Harness Made to Order.

HONOLULU, H I

PER S. S. AUSTRALIA:

THE LATEST 1900 BICYCLES

PENNANTS, Blue or Olive Enamel, \$25.00

STORMERS, Blue or Olive Enamel, 35.00

RAMBLERS, Green, Maroon or Black Enamel, 40.00

COLUMBIAS!

The Standard Bicycles of the World.

COLUMBIA CHAIN, - - - \$50.00

COLUMBIA CHAINLESS, - - 75.00

Second Hand Wheels in good condition, \$10 and up.

Lamps, Bells, Sundries, Etc.

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

BICYCLE DEPARTMENT.

KING STREET, Next to Bulletin Office

G. N. WILLIAMS, President. J. E. HACKFELD, Vice-President.

E. SCHER, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,

SALTS, ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

Goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

DR. W. A. TITMAM, Manager.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds ... £2,975,000.

Brit and Foreign Marine Ins. Co
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
Capital ... £1,900,000.

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

The above insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,
River and Land Transport
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company

and reserve, reinsurance 6,900,000

Capital their reinsurance

companies 101,650,000

Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company

and reserve, reinsurance 8,890,000

Capital their reinsurance

companies 35,000,000

Total reinsurance 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World

In Connection With the Canadian Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Ports in Japan, China, India and Around the World

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.,

Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Castle & Cooke,

—LIMITED.—

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE

AGENTS. . .

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel, Gout, Rheumatism, and all kidney complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes at 61¢ each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

